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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/527,760	03/10/2005	Akihiro Miyashita	MAT-8673US	3194
23122	7590	10/16/2006	EXAMINER	
RATNERPRESTIA P O BOX 980 VALLEY FORGE, PA 19482-0980			DUDEK, JAMES A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2871	

DATE MAILED: 10/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/527,760

Applicant(s)

MIYASHITA ET AL.

Examiner

James A. Dudek

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 March 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 03/05, 11/05
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1 and 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by JP 2001-215475A (475).

Per claim 1, 475 teaches a portable telephone device wherein a plurality of liquid crystal display parts [3,4 or 51,52] are integrally connected to a flexible substrate [5 or 54], whereby said plurality of liquid crystal display parts are driven by a common driver circuit [see abstract, “a driver 5b to drive the liquid crystal elements”].

Per claim 3, 475 teaches the portable telephone device according to claim 1, wherein said plurality of liquid crystal display parts are integrally connected to a flexible substrate, whereby a single liquid crystal display part of said plurality of liquid crystal display parts is selected and driven by a single driver circuit [since displays one and two have different and distinct electrodes for driving; the cells are capable of displaying separate images; see electrodes 5g].

Per claim 4, 475 teaches the portable telephone device according to claim 1, wherein said plurality of liquid crystal display parts are integrally connected to a flexible substrate, whereby two or more liquid crystal display parts of said plurality of liquid crystal display parts are driven by a common driver circuit at the same time [some of the driving electrode are common to both displays, and thus are driven by a common driver circuit at the same time, see electrodes 5f].

Claims 1, 5-6 and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by US patent 6,125,286 (286).

Per claims 1 and 6, 286 teaches a portable telephone device wherein a plurality of liquid crystal display parts [see figures 6-7] are integrally connected to a flexible substrate [see the

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paragraph bridging columns 4-5], whereby said plurality of liquid crystal display parts are driven by a common driver circuit [602].

Per claim 5, 286 teaches the portable telephone device according to claim 1, wherein, when a set of liquid crystal display parts are installed on a bent flexible substrate, a back light is inserted therebetween so that the back light can be used in common [see backlight 608].

Per claims 11-12, 286 teaches a fold-up type of portable telephone device including an open/close type, a slide type or a slide rotating type, using any of liquid crystal display devices as described in claim 6, wherein the top and bottom of an image on a first liquid crystal display part or a second liquid crystal display part are converted depending on a relative position of a second casing to a first casing [regarding the converted limitation, this is merely an intended use limitation since it is a method of driving and the 286 reference is capable of being driven in this manner]. Creating the same image for both displays is also a method of using the display. Accordingly, 286 anticipates this limitation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over 475 in view of US 20010023194 A1 [194].

Per claim 2, 475 teaches the portable telephone device according to claim 1, but lacks said plurality of liquid crystal display parts being configured of any two or more different liquid crystal display parts of an all-transmissive liquid crystal display part, a semi-transmissive liquid crystal display part or an all-reflective liquid crystal display part and are integrally connected to a flexible substrate, whereby said plurality of liquid crystal display parts are driven by a single driver circuit.

However, 194 teaches, at paragraph 0010, using a transmissive and either a transreflective or reflective cell to provide a handy, full performance mobile telephone having a large liquid crystal display, which is mounted on and protected by the cover of the telephone, and which continuously shows valuable standby information without intruding on the effective display area. *Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of invention to combine the cells of 194 with the phone of 475.*

Claim 7-9 and 13-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over 286 in view of GB 2 343 324 (324).

Per claim 7, 286 teaches the liquid crystal display device according to claim 6, wherein a plurality of liquid crystal display parts are integrally connected to a flexible substrate, whereby said plurality of liquid crystal display parts are driven by a common driver circuit and the display is converted between said plurality of liquid crystal display parts, and wherein a holder for installing a plurality of liquid crystal display parts is provided [122].

286 lacks the first liquid crystal display part and the other liquid crystal display part are installed on the front and back sides of the holder respectively, and the liquid crystal display device has liquid crystal display parts on its front and back sides. However, 324 teaches dual displays with one installed on front and the other installed on the back. *Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of invention to combine the front and back configuration of 324 with the configuration of 286 in order to create a larger display when the phone flap is closed.*

Per claim 8, 286 in view of 324 teaches the liquid crystal display device according to claim 7, wherein, when said plurality of liquid crystal display parts are installed on a bent flexible substrate by means of the holder, a back light is inserted and installed between at least

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one of said plurality of liquid crystal display parts and the holder [286 as the primary reference teaches these limitations].

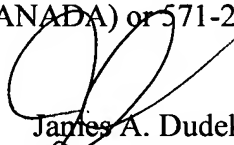
Per claim 9, 286 teaches the liquid crystal display device according to claim 8, wherein a hole for transmitting a light from the back light is provided on the holder for installing said plurality of liquid crystal display parts, whereby the plurality of liquid crystal display parts installed on the front and back sides of the holder can be irradiated with a light from the back light respectively [see backlight 608].

Per claims 14-21, see explanation of method of using limitations above.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James A. Dudek whose telephone number is 571-272-2290. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Nelms can be reached on 571-272-1787. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


James A. Dudek
Primary Examiner
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